

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4510. 三月二十日七七八八英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

HONGKONG. — PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, S., Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; George Street, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOURIE, Liverpool; CIRUS E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL, DEACON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROUX, 19, Rue Monseigneur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, New Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOURIE, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLAKE, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore; C. HEIDEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—SOUTHEY, CAMPERELL & CO., AMOY; WILSON, NIROLLS & CO., FOOKPOH; HEDGES & CO., SHANGHAI; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong.

Banks.

Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, Hongkong, and Shanghui, after which interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Edict, dated 8th of October, 1877, which has been communicated to the British Legation at Pekin, according to a dispatch from the British Consul at Shanghai, dated 20th October, 1877.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the Ports of Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, and Hankow—the four Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The total Customs' Receipts at the Ports named for the past three years have averaged £2,000,000 per annum, and the total Customs' Revenue for the same period at all the Ports in China has averaged £8,500,000 per annum.

The indebtedness of the Imperial Government only amounts to about £700,000, of which about £250,000 mature next year. The amounts of the outstanding Loans and the proposed Loan are therefore, together, only £2,200,000, or about two-thirds of one year's Customs' Revenue. The payments both of interest and principal, on account of outstanding Loans have been duly and punctually met by the Chinese Government.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Chinese authorities of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, and by the European Commissioners at the same Ports, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

The Customs' Revenue available to meet these obligations, and for which they are specially charged, is £2,100,000 per annum.

Certified translations of the official documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

Applications in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of 2% per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 81, Lombard Street, London.

Applications from China, Japan, and Manchuria will be received and forwarded by the Hongkong and Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; those from the Straits Settlements and India to be sent to London.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Script Certificates to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters, and Bankers' Receipts, and Bonds to Bearer, when ready.

Local Bills Discounted, Credit granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877.

Authorized by Imperial Edict, dated the 2nd Day of the 9th Month, of the Year of KWONG-SU, (Oct. 8, 1877).

£1,604,276. 0. 10 STOCK, IN BONDS OF £100 EACH.

Bearing Interest from 31st December, 1877, the first Coupon of £1.00 being payable on 28th February, 1878, and Coupons of £1.00 being payable thereafter on 31st August and 28th February in each year, until 14th June, 1884, when the last Coupon of £1.00 will be payable.

The Bonds are redeemable at par within seven years (1884) by half-yearly drawings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN LONDON, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

PRICE OF ISSUE 93 PER CENT.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 81, Lombard Street, London, as Agents for the Chinese Government, hereby invite Subscriptions for £1,604,276.0.10 of 8 per cent. Bonds at the issue price of 93 per cent, payable as follows:

40 per cent. on application.
40 " " allotment.
48 " 15 days after allotment.

No. Received this day of 1877, from the sum of pounds, being a Deposit made on application for £1.00 of Bonds of the above Loan.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Address..... Date..... 1877.

SUBSCRIBER'S REPORT TO BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877. FOR £1,604,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No. To the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

I request that you will allot me £1.00 of Bonds of the above Loan in accordance with the Prospectus issued by you dated upon which I have paid the Deposit of £1.00, pounds being at the rate of 210 per cent., and I engage to accept the said Bonds or any less number you may allot me, and to make the remaining payments thereon in accordance with the Prospectus.

Name at full length..... Address..... Occupation..... Date..... 1877.

RECEIVED by the Undersigned until the 16th of DECEMBER next, on which Date the Allotment will be made, and the final instalment of 48 per cent. will be payable on the 14th December, 1877.

For further Particulars apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, October 31, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

London, September 14, 1877.

James Young & Son.

With reference to the foregoing Pro-

psects APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned until the 16th of DECEMBER next, on which Date

the Allotment will be made, and the final

instalment of 48 per cent. will be payable on the 14th December, 1877.

Exchange on Applications received in Hongkong will be calculated at the rate of 4% per dollar,

paid off on 14th June, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in London in December and June in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the succeeding 14th February and 14th June in the years of the respective

THE

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

List. Published every Evening.

HONGKONG.

—TEN.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

For sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND DELICACIES.

Intimations.

THE LAOU-TIKU HAIR WASH.

THIS Hair Wash has been prepared by us for the last 15 years. Its sale is steadily increasing in India, the Straits, and Korea. It is said to be the quality of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their Stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp, and nourishes the hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains no but the best ingredients and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other sickness this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value. From its great nourishing powers on the follicles it may in time cause Hair to return to its natural color; it however, does not contain a particle of any dying ingredient. Using it constantly will most certainly prevent the Hair falling; it is cleanly in use, the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no sediment, therefore requires no shaking.

Prepared only by

J. LLEWELLYN & CO., Operative Chemists, Shanghai;

And sold by

MEETZ & GAVARIA, Master, who

have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO., Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR YLLOILO.

The British Brig

"HIERONIMUS,"

Kouo, Master, will be despatched above on FRIDAY, the 14th Instant.

At 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO., Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner

"UNION,"

Mercantile, Master, who

have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO., Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship

"SYDENHAM,"

will be despatched on SATURDAY,

DAY, the 15th Instant.

Has Room for 50 tons Light Freight.

Any Claims against the Ship to be sent in no later than the 14th Instant, at noon, or otherwise they will not be recognized.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 11, 1877.

NOTICE.

CLAIMS against the S. S. NEMESIS

for short delivery of Cargo, &c., will

not be recognized by the Undersigned unless the same be presented on or before

the 15th Instant.

OLYPHANT & CO., Agents S. S. Nemesis.

Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. D. PITMAN, will be

despatched for the above Port

on 10th January proximo.

Rate of Freight to San Francisco, \$2.50

per ton.

Through Rate, \$2 and Eastern Rates.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Hongkong, December 12, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

The 4 1 British Ship

"ONEIDA,"

S. OLIVE, Master, having

2/4th of her Cargo engaged,

will load here as above, and will be de-

spatched on or about the 31st December.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Hongkong, November 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 4 1 American Ship

"COLORADO,"

INGRAHAM, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Hongkong, November 3, 1877.

FOR HONOLULU.

The 4 1 American Ship

"CHARTER OAK,"

STAPLES, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1877.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL the present Five-year Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 16, 1877.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 78.

CHINA SEA.
YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.
"Liemo" Wreck Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that the "Liemo" Wreck Screw-Pile Tower will be removed as soon as practicable in consequence of the rapid deepening of the water around its foundations.

A fixed Red Light will be shown from the tower as long as possible. On the discontinuance of this light a Red Light and a White Light underneath it will be exhibited from a small junk moored about 400 feet to the N. 22° 30' E. of the present tower.

Wooing Lighthouse.

In consequence of the removal of the above-mentioned Lighthouse, the Red sector of light formerly exhibited from the Wooing Lighthouse, and over the port side of the channel on entering, will be resumed.

This Light will therefore show:—

White between the bank of the Yangtze to the westward of the Lighthouse and S. 3° 15' E.

Green between S. 3° 15' E. and S. 52° 48' W.

White between S. 52° 45' W. and S. 70° 30' W.

Red between S. 70° 30' W. and the left bank of the Wooing River.

The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, December 6, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALFREDTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieder & Co.

CULTRUM, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wieder & Co.

COLOMBO, American ship, Captain Ingraham.—Russell & Co.

KATE CAERNE, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Melchers & Co.

BROMHALL, British ship, Captain H. Bates.—Russell & Co.

CHARLES OAK, American ship, Captain Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. Schwer.—Melchers & Co.

PARACUA, British barque, Captain C. Phillips.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Captain.

BIRKE, British ship, Captain W. Reynolds.—Order.

Nelson, British steamer, Captain Thos. Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"AMOY"
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, Friday, the 14th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, December 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Comdt. ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., at 10 a.m.

H. du POUET,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"IRAOUADDY,"
Comdt. GAVANE, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on SUNDAY, the 16th Inst., at Daylight.

H. du POUET,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 13, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. IRAOUADDY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Ganges," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 14th Inst., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undesignated.

Goods remaining undelivered after THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUET,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 13, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "ESMERALDA" FROM AMOY AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. Y. V. SHAW.
Hongkong, December 13, 1877.

Charters Effect.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—

German bark Coquette, 281, hence to Saigon, \$450 in full.

German bark Mikado, 330, hence to Batavia and Samarang, \$1,400 in full, 20 lay days.

Italian bark Bianco Pertico, 686, hence to Toulon, \$1,400 in full, 30 lay days.

German bark Bishop, 838, Manila to London or Liverpool, or to New York, private.

British ship Hawkesbury, 1,175, Manila to New York, private.

British bark Paragon, 644, Manila to London or Liverpool, private.

British steamer Maria, 1,060, hence to Saigon and back, \$6,100 in full, 15 lay days.

German steamer Cassandra, hence to Saigon and back, 6 voyages, 24 cents per plow.

German steamer Atalanta, 782, hence to Saigon, 6 voyages, 22 cents per plow.

German steamer Alcione, hence to Saigon and back, 6 voyages, 23 cents per plow.

British steamer Mardi, 1,060, monthly charter, 4 or 6 months, private.

Danish bark Doria Broderup, 547, cleared for Rangoon under orders from Home.

British bark Mangerton, 330, hence to Quinhon and back, 20 cents per plow, 35 lay days.

British brig Victory, 255, hence to Bangkok, \$820 in full.

American bark Wealthy Pendleton, 810, Keeling to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton of 20 owt.

Wooing Lighthouse.

In consequence of the removal of the above-mentioned Lighthouse, the Red sector of light formerly exhibited from the Wooing Lighthouse, and over the port side of the channel on entering, will be resumed.

This Light will therefore show:—

White between the bank of the Yangtze to the westward of the Lighthouse and S. 3° 15' E.

Green between S. 3° 15' E. and S. 52° 48' W.

White between S. 52° 45' W. and S. 70° 30' W.

Red between S. 70° 30' W. and the left bank of the Wooing River.

The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, December 6, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12, Esmeralda, British steamer, 305, E. Thebaud, Manila Dec. 7, via Amoy 11, General.—J. Y. V. SHAW.

Dec. 13, Amoy, British steamer, from Canton.

Dec. 13, Iraouaddy, French steamer, 2,600, Gaubain, Marseilles Nov. 4, Naples 6, Port Said 10, Suez 12, Aden 17, Gallo 28, Singapore Dec. 3, and Saigon 9, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Dec. 18, Africa, Portuguese transport, 900, F. Marques, Macao Dec. 18.

Dec. 18, Norma, British steamer, 606, Walker, Swatow Dec. 12, General.—KWOK AGHONG.

Dec. 18, Dale, British steamer, 651, J. Thompson, Haiphong Dec. 9, and Hoihow 12, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13, Wushi, for Haiphong.

13, Yohung, for Hoihow & Haiphong.

13, Emilia, for Melbourne.

13, H. N. Carlton, for Honolulu.

13, Peito, for Marseilles, etc.

13, Hankwang, for Shanghai.

13, Blankenship, for Chefoo.

13, Three Brothers, for Quinhon.

13, Norma, for Chefoo.

CLEARED.

Strathmore, for Callao.

Amoy, for Swatow and Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Esmeralda, from Manila via Amoy, Mr P. W. Mein, and 15 Chinese.

Per Iraouaddy, for Hongkong: from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs H. Smith, Miss C. Vase, Mr Hiapland, Mr Thomson's servant, and 2 Chinese; from Saigon, Mr and Mrs Mitchell, infant and servant, 42 Chinese, and Annas. For Shanghai: from Marseilles, Messrs Reed and Pouset; from Singapore, Miss Sem Immont; from Saigon, Mr and Mrs Turane. For Yokohama: from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Nordenskiold, Messrs Nakamura, Kultz, Nata, Komigia, Kone, and Koshiwa.

Per Dale, from Haiphong and Hoihow, Mr Judell, and 100 Chinese.

Per Norma, from Swatow, 1 European deck, and 150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Esmeralda, from Saigon via Amoy, Mr P. W. Mein, and 15 Chinese.

Per Iraouaddy, for Hongkong: from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs H. Smith, Miss C. Vase, Mr Hiapland, Mr Thomson's servant, and 2 Chinese; from Saigon, Mr and Mrs Mitchell, infant and servant, 42 Chinese, and Annas. For Shanghai: from Marseilles, Messrs Reed and Pouset; from Singapore, Miss Sem Immont; from Saigon, Mr and Mrs Turane. For Yokohama: from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Nordenskiold, Messrs Nakamura, Kultz, Nata, Komigia, Kone, and Koshiwa.

Per Dale, from Haiphong and Hoihow, Mr Judell, and 100 Chinese.

Per Norma, from Swatow, 1 European deck, and 150 Chinese.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, December 15.—

10 a.m.—Voyage leaves for Yokohama. Sydenham leaves for London.

SUNDAY, December 16.—

Daylight.—Iraouaddy leaves for Shanghai.

TUESDAY, December 18.—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THURSDAY, December 20.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Goods per Iraouaddy undelivered after

Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

Turner Books of The Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd., closed from this date to 31st instant, inclusive.

FRIDAY, December 21.—

1 p.m.—Baptism commences.

SATURDAY, December 22.—

Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.—

Ocean leaves for Cocktown, etc., on or about this date.

MONDAY, December 31.—

Noon.—Sale of Ground and Buildings, at Maser Lane, Crawford's Sale Room, Fraya.

Norway leaves for Singapore, etc., on or about this date.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of Lou Awong and two others was resumed to-day at the Magistracy, before James Russell, Esq., and Messrs E. Georg, H. G. James and J. Kneller.

To 'Alou was first called.—I am the head-cook employed at the Docks at Kowloon, and I made a sub-contract with a man named Apak, who is now drowned. I did not see the boat leave on the 5th, and I did not supply any boat.

Ho Ahung, regular, further deposed.—I saw a boat yesterday somewhat similar although longer than the one which was lost, and pointed it out to the Inspector, and saw him measure it. It was longer than the one lost.

Inspector Grimes produced a list of five names of the men who were lost; one name he could not obtain. He saw a boat pointed out by the last witness as similar to the one lost. He measured it, and found it to be 15 feet long, and 4 feet beam, and 1 ft. 4 in. deep in the middle. It was not, in his opinion, a safe boat for twelve men. There was another body found, and identified under the name as that of Chan Achan.

The Jury found that the deceased were accidentally drowned in the waters of the Hongkong Harbour on the 5th day of December 1877, by the capsizing of a boat in which Lou Awong and eleven others were coming to Victoria from Kowloon Dock. The Jury further find that the said boat was overcrowded, and, desirous to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of making provision against the recurrence of a similar accident, by establishing a strict supervision at the principal points of embarkation.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before His Lordship Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

With a Special Jury.)

1877.

Wat Akwong v. Lee Sing and Lee King Chuen, \$3,425.00.

The Hon. Attorney General, instructed by Mr Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff, and

Mr Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Mr Beresford, appeared for the defendants.

The following Special Jury was empannelled.—Messrs Wm. Reimers, A. T. Manger, W. O. H. Von Fuston, Senr., E. E. Sasse, C. Kahn, F. A. Grobien, and W. H. Forbes.

The plaintiff is compradore to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and the defendant are merchants trading under the well-known firm of Lai Hing. The claim was against the defendants as security for one Lee Yu Chow, a speculator in quicksilver under the style of Sz Yik, a brother of the defendants. It appeared that on the 19th June last, Lee Yu Chow borrowed 200 flasks of quicksilver from the plaintiff. The loan was for two months, and the agreement was that at the end of that time, the borrower was to have the option within that time of either returning the quicksilver or purchasing it at the price of \$94. The arrangement I made was that the quicksilver was taken at the rate of \$65 per picul, with the option to the borrower to take up the purchase of the 200 piculs at the end of two months at the price of \$62 per picul. Afterwards, on the 2nd August, I was asked by Lee Yu Chow to take up the purchase at \$94, a picul. The difference between \$65 and \$94 is \$320 odd, and the plaintiff directed a shroff to make out a bill for that amount. I took this bill to Lee Yu Chow; but on the way I met Wat Chee Nam near Messrs Turner & Co.'s, and, as I had settled the purchase of the 200 flasks, I said "yes" and he then asked me to go back with him to the plaintiff to settle the other lot, 420 flasks. Having done this, I went to Lee Yu Chow and informed him of it. Lee Yu Chow said he would pay the money by and by. I went again the same day, when he told me to come the next morning. When I went next morning, he asked me, on my asking him to pay the plaintiff, to take delivery of some quicksilver from Mr MacBain. He gave me \$3000 to go to Mr MacBain to take delivery of the quicksilver. After I had done this, I asked him again to pay Mr Wai A Kwong. It was late then, and he told me to come on the morning of the 4th; I went then, but Lee Yu Chow was not to be found. I informed Mr Wai A Kwong of this. I know the firm of Lai Hing; Mr Wai A Kwong told me to take a letter there, and I delivered it to one of the defendants, Lee King Chuen. The amount due to Mr Wai A Kwong, \$320 odd, has not been paid.

By Mr Hayllar.—I negotiated that transaction with Mr MacBain, I cannot recollect when. The price agreed was over \$80. This transaction was, before that of the plaintiff's. I don't know if Lee Yu Chow had any money beyond the \$3000. I don't know that he was in difficulties on the 2nd August. I was paid the commission on the 200 flasks by Mr Wai A Kwong. I consider myself the broker in this transaction, because the security, Wat Chee Nam, asked me to go with him to settle the purchase. Mr Wai A Kwong did not ask me to go to look for Wat Chee Nam. I have not received the commission on the 200 flasks yet; I shall be paid when the matter is settled.

Re-examined.—I went back with Wat Chee Nam to Mr Wai A Kwong from what he said to me of what Lee Yu Chow had told him. By the term "Chit Ka," I mean "to take up the purchase," the quicksilver having been only lent, with the option of returning it or buying it within a certain time at the price fixed by the agreement. I was sent by Lee Yu Chow to Mr Wai A Kwong to take up the purchase.

The Court was then adjourned till 2:30 p.m.

When the Court resumed, Wat Chee Nam was called. He said—I was formerly manager of the Tai On Bank, which is now closed, and I am now the manager of the Ming-Quan Bank. I know the transaction of 420 flasks quicksilver between Lee Yu Chow and the plaintiff. I was one of the sureties. On the 2nd August I saw Lee Yu Chow, as the plaintiff was pressing me with regard to the 420 quicksilver. Ho Yin Ting had already gone to the plaintiff to settle about the 200 flasks, and Lee Yu Chow told me to go and do the same. He told me to ask Ho Yin Ting to do that for him.

By Mr Hayllar.—The pressure I spoke of was this. Mr Wai A Kwong told him to tell Lee Yu Chow that if he did not take up the purchase now, or later, the transaction would have to be responsible for any further rise, even if it should be up to \$200 a flask. This was not a gambling speculation in quicksilver. I have had no transaction with Ho Yin Ting. I did not know whether he was a friend of Wai A Kwong or not.

So Ato, clerk to Mr Wai A Kwong, was called.—I drafted out a form of agreement on the 19th June last. It was afterwards countersigned by me. (He then proved the agreement, and in the course of his

cross-examination, he said there were many transactions, but the plaintiff was only interested in these two of 420 and 200 flasks. The rest belonged to the master of the Bank.)

Mr Achin, a shroff at the Chartered Mercantile Bank, was next called. His evidence was only corroborative.

This closed the case for the plaintiff. The adjourned inquest then adjourned. The Court said that on the 19th June last, the Sz Yik firm was composed of Lee Yu Chow, who entered into the agreement with Mr Wai A Kwong for the loan of some quicksilver with the option of buying it at the payment of Hongkong. This plan to give the sole question on the first issue was whether the Sz Yik firm, according to the terms of the contract, did take over the quicksilver as stated. The whole case turned on the evidence of Ho Yin Ting, and the question was whether Lee Yu Chow (who would be called) or Ho Yin Ting was to be believed. A broker who had much to do with what relied on memory, was liable from defective memory to be biased in favour of the side he was inclined to. Peculiar relations would turn the course of his evidence, and the plaintiff appeared to have been the person with whom he had the larger interest in his pecuniary relations. He then commented on the evidence, and observed that on the 4th August, Lee Yu Chow, finding that he was much pressed by his creditors, retired to Canton in order to avoid his difficulties, but had come back and would be examined in this case in which he had no personal interest so far as this suit against the Lai Hing firm was concerned.

In conclusion the learned counsel urged that the burden of proof rested with the plaintiff, and in a case like this, the evidence of Ho Yin Ting should be received with caution.

The case was then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

of those would be able to take their stand with equal freedom, without loss of freedom of religion, without loss of commonality and commonality of language, and formed part of the population in the School.

Consequently no better plan could have been adopted than that which has gradually grown out of the peculiar circumstances and necessities of this Colony, a plan which has met with the sanction of the Imperial Government, with the hearty approval of three successive Governors, with the unanimous votes of the Legislative Council and the whole responsible support of an overwhelming majority of the taxpayers of Hongkong. This plan to give no religious teaching at the Government Central School, leaving Christianity to be taught where indeed it is taught best, viz. in the family, the church, and the mission schools, and to give to all denominational schools liberal grants-in-aid on the principle just and fair to all taxpayers, of payment on the basis of results in secular

teaching, recommending itself to an impartial mind, unless the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, or the principles of charity, equity and justice, which lie at the foundations of Christianity itself, are overlooked.

The burden of proving the contrary of the foregoing propositions rests on those who assail the raison d'être or the working system of the Central School.

At myself, my critics are welcome to turn against me the very arguments I used years ago in support of their ideal, which I confess I still cling to in spirit, but the utter impracticability of which after experience has taught me to recognize. In view of actual present realities, when the time comes that Christians cease to strive over their dogmas, creeds and denominations, and the doors of the idol temples of this British Colony are closed for want of worshippers, the time will then have come, and I hope it will come, for opening the doors of the Central School to all.

J. EITEL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

London Mission House,

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1877.

SIR.—Both the anonymous author of the pamphlet lately published under the title "The Central School," and the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson in his letter of yesterday's date, have set it overtly to alibi to myself as one of the supporters of the local system of education centering in the so-called Government Central School.

I have no desire to take part in the present controversy, but I believe it would lead the discussions of the educational problem into a more practical channel and possibly elucidate the positions of each combatant more clearly than any quibbling about words or sentimental effusions can effect, if each of the two warring writers would review, from his own point of view, the following practical propositions.

1. A first-class Elementary School teaching both the Chinese and English languages (and the rudiments of the "natural sciences") is a practical and possibly elucidate the positions of each combatant more clearly than any quibbling about words or sentimental effusions can effect, if each of the two warring writers would review, from his own point of view, the following practical propositions.

2. Such a first-class School requires, side by side with Chinese teachers, a staff of English Masters who have to be sent from England, a proceeding which involves not only passage money and high salaries, but also the offer of permanent employment, regular furlough and eventual pension to induce first-class men to come to Hongkong.

3. As the circumstances of the Colony are at present, such a School, although benefiting not only the Government but directly or indirectly most classes of the Community as well, could not be started by any one section of the Community, nor could it, when started, pay its working expenses, nor be maintained in its present state of efficiency.

4. The duty of maintaining such a School, therefore, devolves upon the Government, that is to say, whilst the Imperial Government superintends the general working of the School in accordance with the general Imperial policy, the Local Government appropriates and administers a portion of the revenues of the Colony for the maintenance of the School. In other words, the taxpayers of the Colony provide the funds, and the Governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, administers the same under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

5. But the taxpayers of the Colony are all men endowed with strong religious feelings which demand to be consulted, as well as those of the Roman Catholic author of the above-mentioned pamphlet or those of a Protestant Missionary like Mr Hutchinson. The taxpayers of the Colony are moreover a numerous class. More than one-half, and if we include the Opium Monopoly, fully two-thirds of the revenues of the Colony are paid by Chinese, that is to say, by Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists. The remainder is paid by publicans and traders. The remainder is paid by all nationalities have a share, next by Nonconformists, that is to say by English or American or German Protestants not being members of the Church of England, next by Roman Catholics, chiefly Portuguese, next by members of the Church of England, and finally by Jews, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindoo, and so forth.

6. While all these representatives of different creeds and different nationalities naturally claim a right to partake of the benefits of the Central School as afforded by the Government, it may be granted that the religious feelings and interests of Englishmen deserve the first consideration. It may even be granted that the interests of the Church of England should predominate. But it would never do, under the circumstances, to disregard the religious feelings, interests and anti-nationalities of the other creeds and nationalities altogether. English fairness absolutely forbids it.

7. English honour, moreover, is bound, in the case of native Chinese (i.e. Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists) by the solemn promise held out to them on the first opening of this Colony, never to interfere with their religious interests, which were induced them to settle here.

8. Under these circumstances it is impossible to teach Christianity in any form at the said school, even if the delicate task of teaching the Christian religion minus denominational creeds were a possibility, without once plunging into a "wasps' nest" of well-founded religious complaints on the part of English Christians (including Ritualists, Evangelicals and Broad-Churchmen), or British, Indian and Native Non-conformists, or English, Indian and Native Roman Catholics, or Jews, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindoo, and last but not least, Chinese Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists. All

MURDER ON BOARD A VESSEL AT BATAVIA.

It up by the reflection of the flames.

Superintendent Bown connected some 400 feet of hose which was passed over boats, and the steam fire-engine having been got to work, the fire was gradually got under. Provisions had been made for containing the vessel; but these operations were discontinued when it was seen that the firemen had got the flames thoroughly under control. A number of rivets had been punched out with the view of starting a plate so as to let the water into the hold; but these holes were refilled, while there seemed to be no other resource but to sink the ship. It was suggested by some persons that she should be scuttled by shot being driven into her from a canon, and this was done, but without any damage to the vessel as the shot rebounded harmlessly off her hull. By half-past 8 o'clock in the morning the fire was entirely out; although the engines continued to throw a stream of water on the smouldering debris for some time after. The damage consists of the destruction of the deckhouses and the whole of the upper deck. The main and forecastles have gone over the side, but the mizzenmast stands intact. A portion of the main deck has been burnt through, but owing to the exertions of the brigade firemen, a large quantity of coals (about 100 tons) were prevented from catching fire, hence the sailors were greatly enraged at this infraction on their rights, and gave vent to it profusely in hard words. This exchange of words ran so high and was carried on so loudly, that De Vries, the first mate of the vessel, had to interfere. This officer declared the boatswain to be in the right, and, standing at the door of the engine-room, he called the sailors to order, and, when he had quieted them, he commanded silence. The boatswain, who in the meantime had become somewhat elevated, endeavoured once more to force his way into the forecastle, but was prevented from doing so by the first mate, who was still standing at the door of the same with his back turned to the sailors in it. Suddenly, the boatswain, Peter Lyons, an Irishman, jumped behind the boatswain, and with his big and sharp knife, inflicted upon him a dreadful stab in the back part of the neck, whereby the artery was cut, and his victim, tottering, fell into the arms of the steward, who had in the meantime hastened to the spot. The wounded man was therewith brought near the Captain's cabin, where he gave up the ghost a few minutes afterwards. The infliction of the fatal stab was, however, seen by the first mate only, who positively declares that he saw Lyons, the boatswain, jumping forwards, and saw him also inflict the stab. Indeed, the murderer betrayed himself very soon. While the dying man was being borne away, and the latter could only utter the words: "God, I am dying," Lyons, the boatswain and murderer, knelt down near his victim, and said to his comrades around him: "I did not do it." But when the first mate reproached him with his cowardly crime, he stood up and said: "If I have done it, put me in irons." There are still several other circumstances which make it certain beyond all doubt that the aforesaid boatswain and no one else committed the murder. Amongst other things, the Officer of Justice, during the inquiry he made, found drops of blood on the deck which showed the path taken by the murderer after committing the crime, the said drops being from the door of the forecastle to the deck wash-tub, where the criminal appears to have cleaned himself from the blood. The drops of blood indicating the track certainly dripped from the murderous weapon, and wholly ceased at a certain place, where probably the knife was thrown overboard, for the knife is nowhere to be found. It is true that the murderer is now in possession of such a weapon, but the crew declare unanimously that the knife shown to the Officer of Justice is not his, and that they all knew very well the missing knife, it being a handsome, strong, and broad boatswain's knife, with a large blade and sharp point. In the meantime, the murderer continues obstinately to deny having committed the crime, although the principal witness, the first mate, saw the stab inflicted, because on the commission of the crime he was standing near the victim with his face turned towards him. Perhaps during the further inquiry into this penal case, some other circumstances may come out to throw light upon and clear up the matter. The murdered man was still young, barely 30 years of age, of a colossal frame, and an iron constitution. The murderer, on the other hand, is a little compact man of a sneaking and disagreeable outward appearance; crime and treachery are as it were to be read in his eyes.—*Batavia Herald*.

The *Li-ee-Moon* is of 670 tons register. She was formerly employed in the China trade. She was built to run letters before telegraphic communication, for Jasline, Mathieson, and Co., of Hongkong. When employed the *Li-ee-Moon* was a paddle boat, when the alarm was given, got up steam in one of his boats, and towed a large punt belonging to the A. S. N. Co. along-side the burning steamer. This punt, so towed, had on board a manual engine which afterwards was effective in preventing the spread of the flames in the after-part of the ship.

The *Li-ee-Moon* is of 670 tons register. She was formerly employed in the China trade. She was built to run letters before telegraphic communication, for Jasline, Mathieson, and Co., of Hongkong. When employed the *Li-ee-Moon* was a paddle boat, and was the fastest boat in the Chinese waters; but she was subsequently supplied with compound engines (those which she has now) and turned into a screw steamer.

She will probably be at sea again in a few months, with nothing to show of the damaging consequences of Sunday morning's fire.

Quotations.

Hongkong, December 13, 1877.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... \$640

" Old Patna, cash... None

" New Benares, cash... 607½

" Old Benares, cash... None

" New Malwa, cash... None

" Allowance Teas, credit... 725

" Old Malwa, cash... 745

" Allowance Teas, credit... 745

Exchange.

Bank, on demand,... ... 8/10

" 30 days' sight,... ... 3/11

" 6 months' sight,... ... 3/14

Credits,... ... 4/

Documentary, 6 months' sight,... ... 224

Bombay, demand Rupees,... ... 224

Calcutta,... ... 224

Shanghai, demand,... ... 228

" 30 days' 738

Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B,... ... 10 %

Syce,... ... 9

Maxims,... ... 1 p. c. pm.

Gold Leaf,... ... 26.20

English Sovereigns,... ... 5.08

Australian Sovereign,... ... 8.10

Discount,... ... 8 a.m.

Shares.

